

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

FULL AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT
OF THE

Invasion of Kansas Ter.

From the Day of the Murder of Dow,
down to the Disbandment of the
Volunteer Army!

Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday last by the intelligence from near Hickory Point, in this Territory, that CHAS. W. DOW, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was most inhumanly murdered by a party of "border ruffians." Mr. Dow had been to a blacksmith shop where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him, and threatened to shoot him without inquiring any one. Mr. Dow started to leave, and got away a few rods when his attention was directed towards the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around he received a charge of buck shot in his bosom from a wretch named COLEMAN, and fell dead upon the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was secured by his pro-slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri. The people will assemble on Monday, and execute summary punishment upon the entire party who were present, and accessories to the murder, if they can be found. We wait with anxiety for further developments.

TUESDAY, 4 o'clock A. M.,
Nov. 27, 1855.

The above item of news was published in our issue of Saturday last.

The meeting of the citizens-allied to on the ground where the murder was committed, and enquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborated our statement that one of the most cold-blooded murders on record had been committed by F. N. Coleman as principal, assisted by Thomas, Buckley, Jay, Moody, and Wagner as accessories before the fact.

A series of resolves were passed, a committee of vigilance was appointed to investigate the facts still further, to search out the offenders, and devise means to bring them to justice.

Coleman and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till about four and adjourned.

Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening of Monday, Mr. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, who received his appointment from the bogus Legislature, attended by a posse of fourteen others, visited the house of Jacob Branson, and arrested him for security of the peace, on the oath of a couple of the abettors in the above transaction. Mr. Jones did not read, or even make Mr. B. acquainted with the character of his warrant, but told him he must go with him immediately, or he would "blow B. to hell in a minute."

[Mr. Branson lives near the scene of the late murder, and Mr. Dow made it his home at Mr. B's house. This is probably the height of his offending.]

The posse, with Mr. Branson, proceeded towards Leecompton, via Blanton. Arriving at the latter place they were stopped by a party of Mr. B's neighbors who had learned of the arrest, and followed him, and by a nearer route headed them near J. B. Abbott's house, in Blanton. There were but fifteen of the rescuers. They threw themselves across the road, and requested Branson to leave the party. He did so, although ordered to remain with the posse, or he would be shot down.

John Shepherd an express to the Shawnee Mission for aid. He said the Governor had given him the assurance that ten thousand men should be at his services immediately, if needed, and declared they should be on the ground forthwith.

It seems that Coleman on making his escape fled to Gov. SHANNON. What cheer he received from that quarter we are not advised; suffice it to say that he made his way to Leecompton, accompanied by a guard to keep him from being injured while passing through Lawrence. The warrant was there made out against Mr. Branson, no doubt with the view of affecting his credit before a jury.

The country is all on fire? Means are being employed to call the people together. A company are patrolling the streets while we write, and the soul-stirring drum is beating to arms.

There is no doubt, ere the day expires, an organized body, under the charge of the sheriff, will be again upon the country. What action our people will take on the premises we are not advised. It is probable a meeting of the citizens will be convened this morning.

A slip containing the above intelligence was issued from this office, on Thursday morning last, and forwarded to the western press, with the view of correcting, as soon as possible, the thousand false statements which would be set in circulation in regard to the

matter. It is our purpose to give a history of the affair, as observed by us, that the public may know how to act in the premises.

When we penned the above article we were under the impression that the warrant was issued from the District Court of the U. S., now presided over by Judge CATO; but we soon after learned that the writ was issued by Hugh Cameron, a professed Free State man, who was sworn into office as a Justice of the Peace at the moment of signing the warrant. He was appointed by the three commissioners of Douglas county, who received their appointment from the bogus Legislature, and who secured theirs from an armed mob from Missouri and was commissioned by Gov. Shannon. This was the first process of the new Justice(?) Our people knew nothing of his appointment as *saviour* for the people of Missouri until Tuesday last. When they did learn of it they felt chagrined, and could have been found at the time we greatly fear violence would have been committed upon him. He is now looked upon as a vile apostate, an Arnold who has sold himself to the enemies of Freedom for a paltry office; a Judas who has betrayed his own countrymen that he might glory in the appellation of *esquire*. Poor, degraded, self-deluded man! We pity his frailty, and feel that our people should commiserate him on the loss of reason; for a man can only excuse himself from such a humiliating posture by putting in a plea of insanity. When he shall be restored to a lucid interval we have no doubt he will "go out and hang himself" as did his ancient prototype.

Hugh Cameron, *esquire*.—[How beautiful the appendage looks added to the traitor's name!] issued the warrant, and those who rescued Mr. BRANSON were aware of the fact, and it was for this reason they say they made the rescue. They felt that to have sanctioned the arrest of a citizen by a process, issued by such a person, and under such circumstances would have been acknowledging the justice and legality of that villainous Legislature.

If a process had issued from a Court which they could recognize as having a legal existence they would have advised Mr. Branson to have delivered himself up or to have given bail for his good behavior, but they felt that they could not consistently with their oft repeated resolves, sanction any movement coming from that body any more, that the fathers of the revolution could consent to pay a trivial tax on tea. It was the principle which was involved, not the extent of the injury which would accrue.

But let us proceed with a narration of facts, and leave the decision of the justice or propriety of the movement to another occasion.

A meeting was convened of our citizens to learn the cause of the excitement. A chairman was elected, the object stated, and the particulars of the arrest and rescue were given by Mr. BRANSON, and listened to with profound interest by the people. Mr. B. spoke calmly, yet feelingly, and closed with the remark that he was in the hands of his friends,—alluding to his rescuers,—and would abide their judgment. His friend, Mr. Dow, had been murdered in cold blood, without any provocation, and his offending consisted in knowing who were the perpetrators of that outrage. He knew that he was singled out for destruction; but if it was thought the good of the cause, or the safety of the people of Lawrence demanded it, he would go home and die in his own defence, and find a grave by the side of his friend.

Others reported that the Governor had been informed of the transaction, that the self-called Sheriff had claimed he would bring an army to his aid, and that he would demolish Lawrence.

Others could not see how Lawrence was to be connected with an occurrence which took place from ten to twelve miles distant, and of which they had no knowledge until after the incidents had transpired; nevertheless, they thought it advisable to organize the people with a view strictly to self-defence, as rumors were constantly rife that we were to be waited upon by an armed mob from a neighboring State for the purpose of destruction.

A committee of ten persons was appointed, with full powers in the premises; but with the express understanding—as enunciated by the mover for the committee, who was subsequently appointed its chairman—that it was not for the purpose of aggression, or to shield any person from deserved punishment, or to resist the legally constituted authorities, but simply to resist the action of a mob from Missouri, or elsewhere, should one be directed against Lawrence. At a subsequent meeting, the committee reported a plan of action which was adopted.

The day wore away without any appearance of the enemy, and the several military companies were dismissed, after first taking the precaution to select a guard for the night.

On Wednesday many of our people were seen in the streets in little groups, each, apparently, loaded down with implements of defence. Rumors continued to arrive of the movements of Jones, the bogus Sheriff, and his posse which he was gathering; but night found us still in being, and the town not demolished. A guard was kept up through the night.

Thursday reports increased of additions to the mob who were collecting at Franklin. The numbers were variously

estimated. Reports from other directions showed the character of the movements, and that Missouri was relied upon for men to carry on the war. Gov. Shannon was stated to have issued a proclamation commanding the Military in the Territory to come to the aid of Mr. Jones,—in the meantime a recruiting officer was sent to the secret Lodges of the "border ruffians," for help.

Friday morning showed large numbers of the marauders in the vicinity, and it was said that day had been fixed upon for the purpose of re-taking Branson, and the arrest of the rescuers. It was claimed that they had secured the aid of several pieces of cannon, and purposed planting them on the heights so as to command the town, and then a detachment was to be sent into Lawrence to demand the escaped prisoner and his rescuers. If not delivered up the fate of Greytown was to be ours. Pro-slavery men took their families from the place, and assured their friends in private that a bloody time was in prospective.

Our people remained firm, cool, and collected. The principal part of the citizens remained at their several avocations as if nothing unusual was occurring, save, on close inspection, it would have been observed that they were prepared, at a moment's notice, to rush to the scene of danger, amply provided with weapons to make their assailants concede their ability of defending their hearth stones.

Friday afternoon it was reported the marauders were getting impatient, and were swearing because they did not arrive sufficiently fast to please them.—They finally reported they should not make an attack until Saturday.

A picket guard was kept up Friday night. About two o'clock Saturday morning a company from the southern part of the Territory, of free state men, arrived on horseback, with their rifles in hand. They had learned that an express was in the vicinity enlisting every pro-slavery man in that region for the purpose of marching against Lawrence. True to the instincts of manhood they came to our relief, and proffered their services, which were gladly accepted.

Scouts came in during the day representing that the numbers of the enemy were being constantly augmented, but that they had deferred their attack until next week.

Secretary Woodson passed up to Leecompton on Friday evening, and reported that Gov. Shannon was coming to command the command of the old army.

During the night parties continued to arrive, each bringing their arms, and such rude implements for the battle field as were within their reach.

Never did a lovelier morning dawn on the world than Sunday, the 2nd of December. The day previous was cold and cheerless, but "he who holds the winds in his fist," had restrained their violence, and all nature looked glad and joyous. Looking out upon the street we felt alive with armed men.

Every variety of rumor continued to reach us. It was said that an army of Missourians had marched against Leavenworth, determined to take advantage of the occasion to expel Free State men from that vicinity. Others reported that Topeka was to be attacked. Scouts arrived, bringing accounts of the besiegers and of their increase.

In the morning the Leavenworth Herald was received by an express, which gave us to understand for the first, the report of the enemy, and the character of the statements which would be telegraphed east. It is needless to add that nearly every assertion in the paper was false as regards the Free State party, the people of Lawrence in particular, or their action. Messengers from Leavenworth stated that a large number of men had crossed the Missouri at that point, and had resolved to join the marauders.

Positive information was received that a piece of ordinance was in the enemies' camp, and that their numbers equalled about two hundred.

A gentleman direct from Missouri states the whole State is on fire, and that there is no doubt it will set the Union in a flame.

A small party arrived this morning from Topeka. They give us the assurance that we shall be largely reinforced from that quarter by night.

The Bloomington rifles are here; also those from Wakarusa and Palmyra.—Expresses have been sent through the Territory for aid, and it is said a messenger has gone to Iowa to send a correct version of the affair to the States.

Measures are being taken to provide accommodations for the soldiers, as public and private houses are overflowing. Every one seems solicitous to do all in his power for the furnishing with provisions and lodgings those who arrive. Apprehensions of being short of provisions are entertained on account of the large numbers collected here, with the fact that the besiegers have cut off all opportunities of procuring supplies from Missouri. Teams loaded with provisions are stopped, and those with goods are searched. Boxes of goods are broken open, and overhauled. A load of paper for the Herald of Freedom office was sent back a half mile to be examined, but finally allowed to come on, after remarking that "the editor would not be in a condition to use it by the time it would arrive in Lawrence." Men are stationed at the crossing of the Wakarusa whose business it appears to be to exercise a strict surveillance over everything passing into the Territory.

It is reported that the thing, Shannon, has telegraphed to Washington for authority to use the United States troops. Probably he cannot see that the fact of his bringing an armed mob into the Territory from Missouri, and his calling for government troops to his aid, is proof positive of the unpopularity of the laws, and the almost unanimous determination of the people not to obey them.

No religious meetings were held today, the hall being occupied by an assemblage of the citizens at large with rifles on their shoulders, and the same was repeated in the evening.

During the day report reached town that McCrea had made his escape from the prison at Leavenworth, prompted to it, no doubt, by threats of mob violence. Rumor said he passed through Lawrence, the night previous, on his way to Texas. Jones, with a body guard, rode thro' Massachusetts street, and was booied by the boys as he passed.

Gen. RICHARDSON and staff were also in town, and dined with Hon. J. H. LANE.

A company of upwards of one hundred persons, armed to the teeth, arrived from Topeka about nine o'clock in the evening. They were welcomed with cheer upon cheer, which was returned with a hearty good will by our Topeka friends. During the day much labor was required to keep our boys from rushing out and chastising the marauders who had come from a neighboring State with cannon for the avowed purpose of battering down the town. They felt incensed to be called from their labors at this very busy season to repulse a drunken rabble, even if it was brought here by Shannon. They felt that it was his duty to have learned the facts from a reliable source before he resorted to such a villainous course to have crushed us.

But one feeling characterized our people. Every man felt he had been threatened quite long enough, and proffered meeting the question now than to defer it to another occasion. He was conscious of being in the right; he had done nothing which the most devoted friend of the freedom of Kansas, either in Congress or out of it could have desired to have been different. The fact that one of our citizens was concerned in the rescue of Mr. Branson could not mitigate against the town. There is no probability he would have been present were it not for the circumstance of his being in the vicinity of the occurrence at the time, on legal business.

Maj. Clark, the Indian Agent for the Potowomies, has reinforced the mob at Leecompton with a party of Indians.—They declared while passing through Topeka that they should not return without a pair of scalps, one on each shoulder. Clark attempted to shoot a Free State man the other night but the ball passed through the leg of one of his own party, and mangled it so badly it is probable it will be necessary to amputate it.

Monday opened upon us fair and beautiful. The town, as usual for the last few days, was alive with armed men.—They had continued to arrive through the night, and poured in on foot, in wagons, and on horseback, each ready to sell his life as dearly as possible in defense of his home and God-given rights. The following proclamation was received from Gov. Shannon. Read it, freemen of Kansas, and see the base resort to which Gov. Shannon has descended, with the view of carrying his ignominious purpose of enslaving us. The Senate of the United States will remember his patriotic services in due time, and strip him of his honors and title, and make him plain Mr. Shannon. But to his proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of Kansas Territory.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
KANSAS TERRITORY.

Whereas reliable information has been received that a numerous association of lawless men, armed with deadly weapons, and supplied with all the implements of war, combined and confederated together for the avowed purpose of opposing by force and violence the execution of the laws of this Territory, and the Congress of Douglas, on or about the 25th of this month, made a violent assault on the Sheriff of said county, with deadly weapons, and did overcome said officers; and did rescue from his custody, by force and violence, a person arrested by virtue of a peace warrant, and then and there a prisoner, locked by said Sheriff, and other soldiers, on the premises of said county, in violation of law; and whereas, also, information has been received that this confederated band of lawless men, did, about the same time, set fire to, and burn down, a number of houses of peaceable and unoffending citizens, and did destroy a considerable amount of personal property; and having repeatedly proclaimed that they would regard the laws of this Territory, and resist by force of arms all officers and those aiding and assisting them in the execution of the laws, of any process issued in pursuance thereof;

And whereas, also, I have received reliable information that this armed organization of lawless men, have proclaimed their determination to attack the said Sheriff of Douglas county, and rescue from his custody a prisoner, for the avowed purpose of executing him without a judicial trial, and at the same time threatened the life of the Sheriff and other citizens.

And, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them, brought to immediate and certain punishment; and that the said Sheriff of Douglas county, may be protected from lawless violence in the execution of his lawful warrants and other process in his hands, I, Wilson Shannon, Governor of said Territory, have issued this, my proclamation, calling on all peaceable citizens of this Territory, to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of this Territory, who shall be found within the vicinity of those engaged in the above named prisoner, and assisting him in the execution of all illegal process in his hands. And I do further command, that the District Attorney, for the District in which he so outrageously took place, and all other persons concerned in the administration or

execution of the laws, cause the above offenders, and all such as aided or assisted them to be immediately arrested, and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855.

WILSON SHANNON.

By the Governor:
DAN L. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory.

When the above instrument was received in town, a meeting was called, the proclamation read, and a committee, consisting of Dr. C. Robinson, G. W. Smith, G. P. Lowry, Morris Hunt, and J. H. Lane, Esqs., were appointed to report a resolution in regard to the same, for publication, which they did at an adjourned meeting, which was adopted as the voice of the meeting by acclamation; which was as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred a paper dated Nov. 29th purporting to be the proclamation of Gov. Shannon submit the following report:—

"That the allegations contained in the proclamation aforesaid are false in whole and in part; That no such state of facts exists in this community; That if such representations were ever made to Gov. Shannon, the person or persons who made them have grossly deceived him; That no association of lawless men armed with deadly weapons has ever been formed in this community for the purpose of resisting the laws of the country, trampling upon the authority of its officers, destroying the property of peaceable citizens or molesting any person in this Territory, or elsewhere, in the enjoyment of their rights.

C. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Reader, however much inclined to stand aglance after reading the official document, struggle to hold your breath one moment longer while you read the following *private* letter to Gen. Lucian J. Easton, the editor of the Leavenworth Herald. It is copied *verbatim* from the original, and can be relied upon as strictly correct. The italics are ours:—

"Dear General:—The Governor having called out the militia, this is to inform you under our division, and proceed forthwith to Leecompton. The Governor not having the power, you can only be always ready to help us. Do not implicate the Governor whatever you do."

DANIEL WOODSON.

No comments are needed! The same authority that elected the Legislature and made the laws, is appealed to sustain and enforce them. The "Platte County Rifle Company" is desired, as they are always ready to help us. "The Governor has not the power" to enforce the laws, hence this movement; but, say, "Dear General," "Do not implicate the Governor, whatever you do."

Spread that document before the country, send it to the President and to Congress. It tells officially the character of our opposers, and the source from whence they come. It shows their weakness in the Territory, and will give our friends confidence in the east. It also shows who are the supporters of Gov. Shannon, and who are relied upon to sustain him. It does more; it damns the brand upon their brows, and makes them the subject of derision, scorn and contempt. Call upon the people of Missouri, because "they are always ready!"

We have no desire to comment further. The various companies are going through with military evolutions in the street while we write, and the sounds "right dress," "front face," "forward, march," are heard above the din, and the word of command is lost in the roll of the drum which is beating to arms.

Since writing the above we understand that a committee from the enemy's camp has visited town, and say that they understood all the facts they would not have precipitated matters as they have. There are symptoms of their backing down.

The roar of cannon is occasionally heard in the distant.

A party of Shawnees, and also of Delawareans, have tendered their services to our people, but will not be accepted unless Indians are employed against us.

An express brought a dispatch into town just at evening, with the news that Mr. Phillips, reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, had been arrested by the invaders, searched, and finally discharged. He has gone to lay his protest at such indignities before the Governor.

The proclamation, from Gov. Shannon, was sent to Leavenworth, and from thence to Missouri. The only copy which arrived at this point was brought here by our friends, otherwise we might have remained in blissful ignorance that we were in open rebellion. The instrument was issued for effect on the "Platte County Rifle Company."

Tuesday morning is cold and windy. Last night a scouting party of ten visited the enemy's camp. They reported that it was claimed there were 450 of the marauders, but it is believed there is not over 200 at Franklin.

Jones was stopped by our picket guard last night, but was allowed to proceed after stating who he was;—it was the presumption that he was needed in camp to look after his drunken soldiery.

It is understood that the Grand Jury of Judge Cat's Court, which convened on Monday morning, has found bills of indictment against the principal citizens of Lawrence, and it is supposed that writs will be issued for their arrest immediately.

There is not a doubt but that fifty

persons who had come to the scene of strife to aid in subduing us, left for their homes on Monday, expressing regrets that they were misled by such damnable tales of falsehood as Shannon, Woodson, Jones & Co., had promulgated in regard to us. If there is a man in the United States Senate who can vote for the confirmation of Shannon, after he becomes acquainted with these facts, he should be politically damned. The House of Representatives, if it has any regard for its position, will send for persons and papers, and impeach Secretary Woodson for writing that letter to Easton.

The drum is again beating, and the citizen soldiery are rushing from their quarters to form into line to answer to the roll-call.

The women and children of pro-slavery men, all over the country, have been removed to Missouri. Our women, on the contrary, have not showed a particle of alarm, nor will not. They know their husbands and friends are in the right, and if the issue shall come they will be found by our sides defending their homes to the last extremity. These times remind us forcibly of "the times we read about."

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.—Jones has just been here, and was surrounded by a crowd, to whom he declared that in due time he should discharge his duty fearlessly. He looked cowardly while he thus spoke, though he kept a cigar between his teeth to show his unconcernedness.

Our article on the "war" came down to eleven o'clock of Tuesday, the 4th inst. Soon after, a report came into town that Gen. Pomeroy, Mr. Phillips, reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, and M. F. Conway, Esq., had fallen into the hands of the mob, and that the probability was they would be lynched.

Some Delaware Indians brought the intelligence that B. F. Stringfellow, and his brother of the Squatter Sovereign, had passed up on the north side of the river to Leecompton.

Teamsters arrived, who reported that they were stopped, their goods overhauled, and such articles as the mob desired were appropriated to their use. A keg of powder and a quantity of lead and shot were thus forcibly taken from goods belonging to Mr. Rowe.

Provisions of every description were also taken. Travelers who were pursuing their journey were invariably stopped and searched, and if at all suspicious, were detained as prisoners. Some were shamefully treated, and allowed to depart. There are numberless stories of escapes, and the use of all sorts of stratagems to avoid a stoppage on the road, by persons who were on their way to this place and other points up the country.

A council of Gen. Robinson and staff, consisting of the principal citizens, was held in the evening. It was resolved to lay the whole facts before the country, and if the difficulties here were to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword, the nation was to be involved. It was resolved that the Spartan band who were contending at the Thermopylae of Freedom, should not stand single-handed and alone, when a beek would bring armies and treasure to our relief.

Messengers were dispatched to Gov. Shannon, with a memorial, detailing our grievances and setting forth our position, and asking his interposition to remove the mob which were menacing us, else the people would not be responsible for the consequences. The Committee of Safety set forth in plain terms the indignities which had been heaped upon us.

Couriers were also dispatched through the Territory, asking for every man who could bear arms to come to our help.—The urgency of immediate aid was forcibly set forth.

It was resolved to throw up entrenchments, and prepare ourselves in every possible way for a siege.

In the meantime military officers were elected of every grade, Dr. C. Robinson being Commander-in-Chief. Rumors hourly reached us of the movements of the enemy, and their threats of extermination and vengeance.

Wednesday was full of interest. Gen. Pomeroy and Mr. Phillips arrived early in the morning, having rode on horseback all night, and swam the Kansas river in order to reach town. Mr. Pomeroy was pursued by seven demons, who attempted to arrest and lynch him; but a sight of his revolver, drawn and cocked upon the leader, saved him from indignity, and perhaps loss of life. Mr. Phillips was arrested, taken back, searched, detained through the night, and finally released through kindly influences which we do not care to mention at this time. They gave a graphic account of their adventures, which was listened to with deep interest.

Information was laid before the Council, which confirmed our previous impressions, that this invasion of our Territory was long premeditated, and that the first plausible pretext had been taken advantage of to commence the work of destruction. The pro-slavery press has abounded for a long time with threats of annihilation; but we could not believe them base enough or so foolish as to commence such a policy. They saw power departing, and all their hopes of ever making Kansas a slave State frustrated—notwithstanding their resort to their principal stock in trade, to wit: bluster and gasconade—and this was their last grand stroke to regain their de-

parting power. They believed the people of the free States were such craven-hearted cowards that they would quietly yield them the Territory, if they could only demolish two or three towns, drum a few more printing presses, and hang the principal citizens. Never were any class of persons more infatuated! From their actions it is presumable their leaders are constantly drunken, else how can we account for their short-sighted policy?

We said this movement was premeditated on the part of the rowdies of Missouri, of which B. F. Stringfellow and Davy Atchison are the principal leaders! There is not a doubt of that fact! They designed coming here on election day, but it was seen that so long as the Missouri river should remain navigable, so long the people of Kansas were sure of succor from the East. It was therefore proposed to defer the blow to the close of navigation, and it has been done.—The result is: The murder of a Free State man, and the burning of the dwelling of the murderer by himself, or his own friends, are made the cause for visiting destruction upon an entire population.

Three entrenchments were thrown up; one across Massachusetts street, near its confluence with Pinkney street, and two of circular form near Henry street, designed as a protection to those having charge of Sharpe's rifles, and so arranged as to command Oread Mount, where it is presumed it is the intention of the mob to plant their artillery. The men worked nobly on the fortifications, furnishing incontrovertible evidence that the movement was a popular one, and that it was deemed essential for the protection of the masses.

Every branch of business has been suspended, save preparations for defense and the collecting of provisions, and the preparing of the same for feeding the army already on the ground. Merchants, mechanics and laborers, are seen with arms upon their shoulders at all times.

A review of the forces took place today, which made an imposing appearance. About four hundred and fifty persons appeared on the field; and from our observation at the time we have not a doubt but two hundred additional persons were scattered over the town who would have been in the field had the emergency demanded, or a strict military discipline been enforced. Whatever was done was strictly voluntary. No man was under any other than a moral obligation to bear arms; and it is a wonder that such strict subordination was observed among such a mass of uncultivated material. It was only another proof of the capacity of the people for self-protection; another vindication of squatter sovereignty. We were pleased to see the ease with which the citizens learned the step, evolutions and air of a soldier. Some of them learned too readily, and began to swear "worse than our army in Flanders."

Gen. Pomeroy was dispatched to the States, with the view of laying the facts before the country, Congress and the President. A memorial drawn up for the use of Congress, urging that body to inquire into the facts, and to send for persons and papers, was unanimously signed.

An appeal was also sent to the Patriots of America for men, arms and treasure. Guards were again placed upon duty, and apprehensions were entertained of an attack during the night.

Friday morning was full of interest, as this was another of the days when an attack was threatened. A squad of cavalry were detached, and sent to escort a piece of artillery into town, which was received about one o'clock, notwithstanding the vigilance of the enemy.

A rumor was received that Gen. Pomeroy was again taken, and was in the enemy's camp, but little credit, however, was given to the report.

Another circular redoubt was commenced on Vermont street, and the others pushed on to completion.

A large national flag was planted, on a high staff, at the principal entrenchment, near the foot of Massachusetts street, while others were floating over the Free State Hotel, and Hutchinson & Co's store building.

The Hotel was made the Head Quarters of the Council, the General and staff, as also of the soldiers. The large dining room was taken possession of, and used for boarding those from a distance. The unfinished rooms were variously occupied, and every portion of it teemed with life and animation.

But we hasten to detail another horrid murder, equalled only in atrocity by the shooting down of CHAS. W. DOW in cold blood. The news reached town about four o'clock, and the excitement was intense as the intelligence passed from lip to lip.

THOMAS W. BARBER, residing one mile east of Bloomington, was making his way home on Thursday afternoon, on horseback, from Lawrence, accompanied by his brother, Robert Barber, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Plinston.—Arriving near Mr. Simpson's residence, four miles west of Lawrence, on the California road, they met a party of about twelve persons on horseback, who appeared to be making their way to the enemy's camp at Franklin. Refusing to obey the orders to surrender, they were fired upon. One ball passed through the body of Thomas W. Barber, also through the horse of one of the other members of the party. Mr. B. was re-